



## Member's report on activities related to ICRI

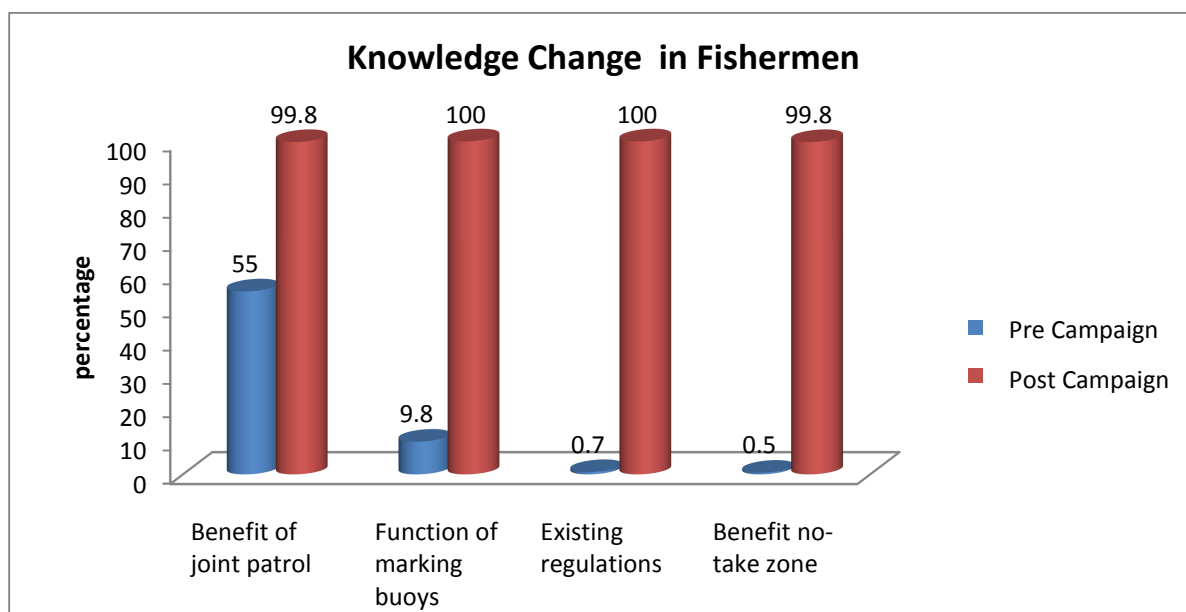
Reporting period October 2013 – September 2014

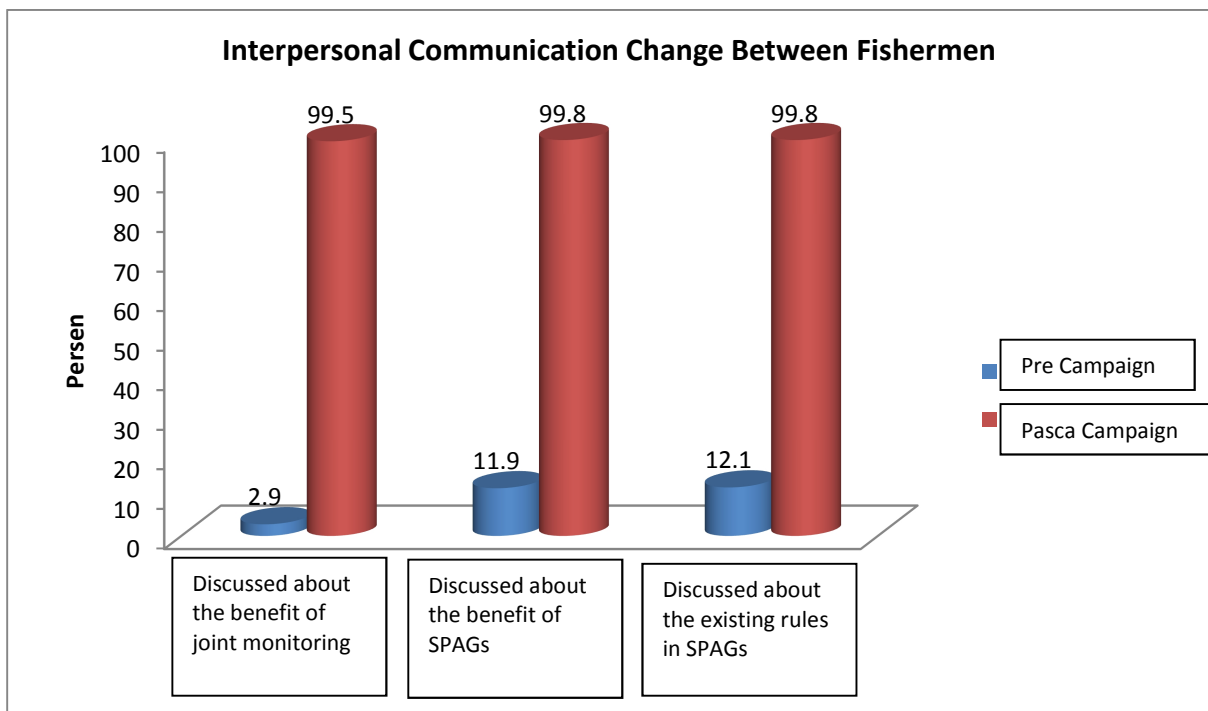
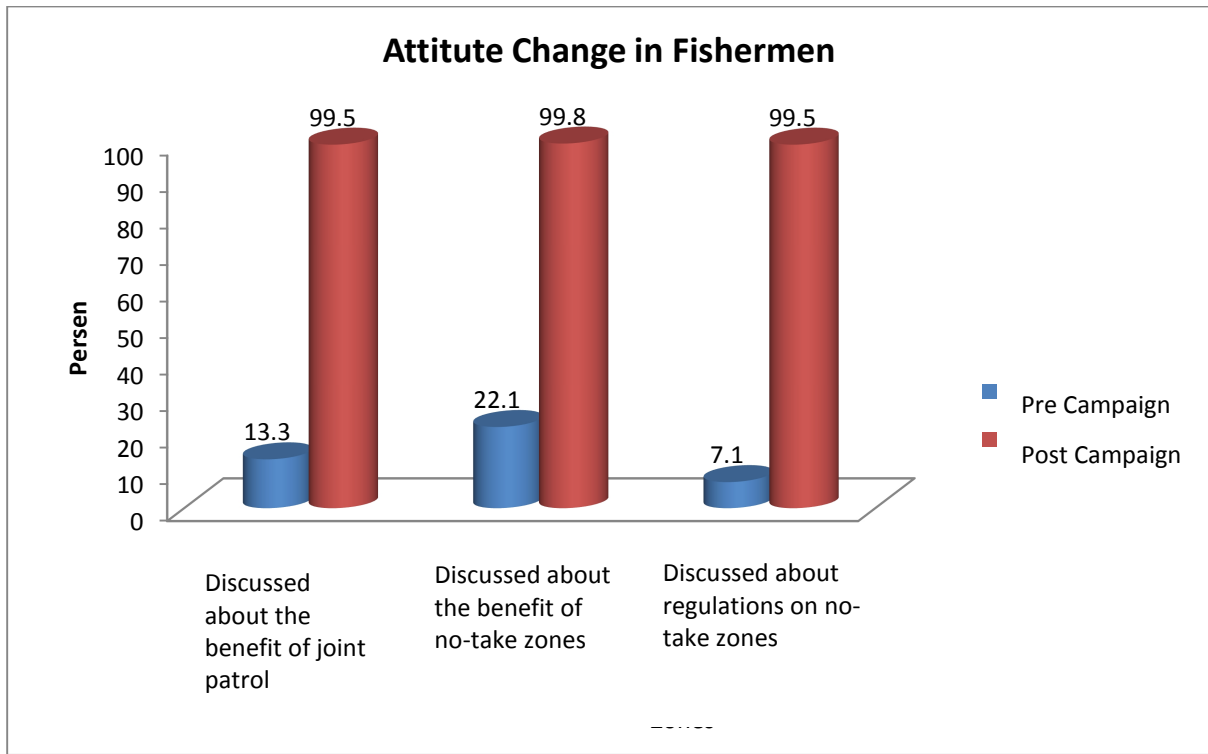
### 1. Updates on your activities.

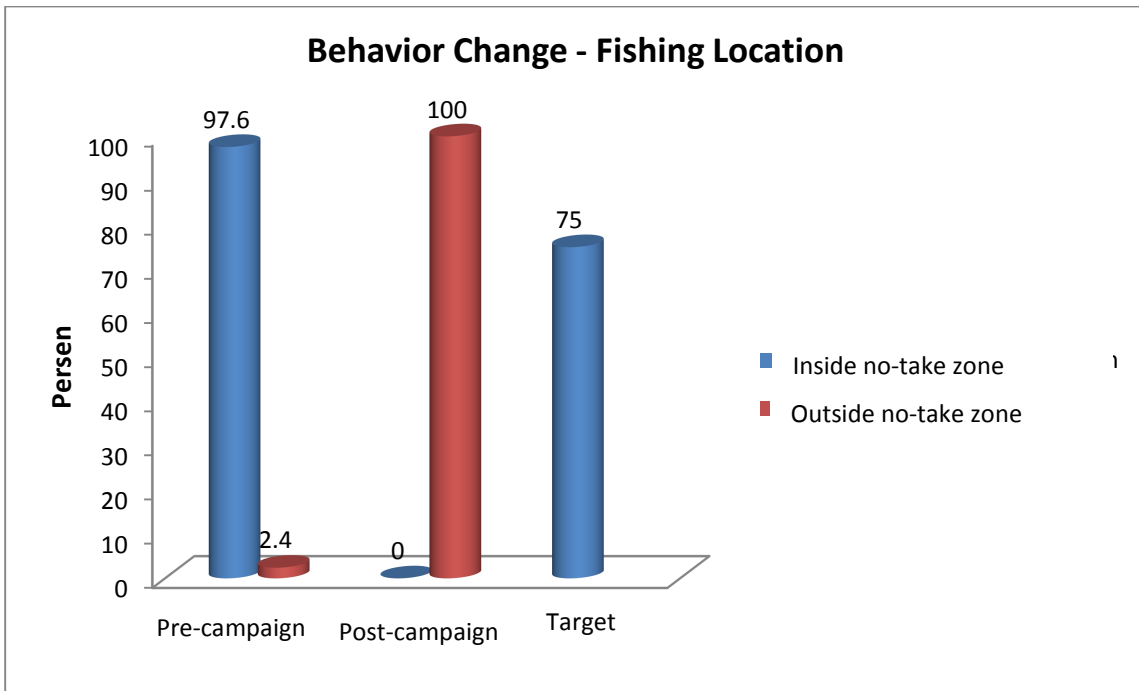
#### Project 1

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Community Behavior Change (Pride) Campaign for Sustainable Fisheries in Tomia , Wakatobi National Park,
Location	Conservation Section III Tomia, Wakatobi National Park, Indonesia
Dates	Project Duration: May 2012 – July 2014 Campaign Duration: June 2013 – May 2014
Main Organizer(s)	RARE ( <a href="http://www.rare.org">www.rare.org</a> ) Wakatobi National Park Office
Main Stakeholder(s)	All community in Tomia Island, particularly Tomia Fishermen Community (Komunitas Nelayan Tomia – KOMUNTO), Ranger Partner Community (Masyarakat Mitra Polhut – MMP) in West Waitii Village, Waitii Village, and Lamanggau Village
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>Rare is committed to work with its partners to support sustainable behaviour change for ecosystem conservation. This effort also contributes to the sustainability of the lives of community around area with high biodiversity values.</p> <p>Rare provided training, coaching, and mentorship to local organizations on social marketing method and communication skills. This program is known as Pride Campaign Program to support local communities build the pride for the uniqueness of the biodiversity around them and take real action to protect ecosystem. Social marketing approach in Pride Program uses various communication channel used by commercial marketing to touch the heart and mind of the target audience and encourage behaviour change to achieve conservation impact.</p> <p>Tomia Conservation Section is largest compared to other conservation sections in the NP, covering 828,761 ha with 17 no-take zones with the total coverage of 29,703 ha (9 tourism zones covering 3,309 ha, 7 marine protection zones covering 25,094 ha, and 1 core zone covering 1,300 ha). The program focused in promoting the compliance to two tourism zones, Marimabuk and Tolandono, which covers 300,061 ha. The two zones are Spawning Agregation Site (SPAGs) for fish species with high economic values for the community, particularly the red snapper (<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>), and wide area of coral reefs.</p> <p>The research from TNC and WWF showed that there were 9 big SPAGs</p>

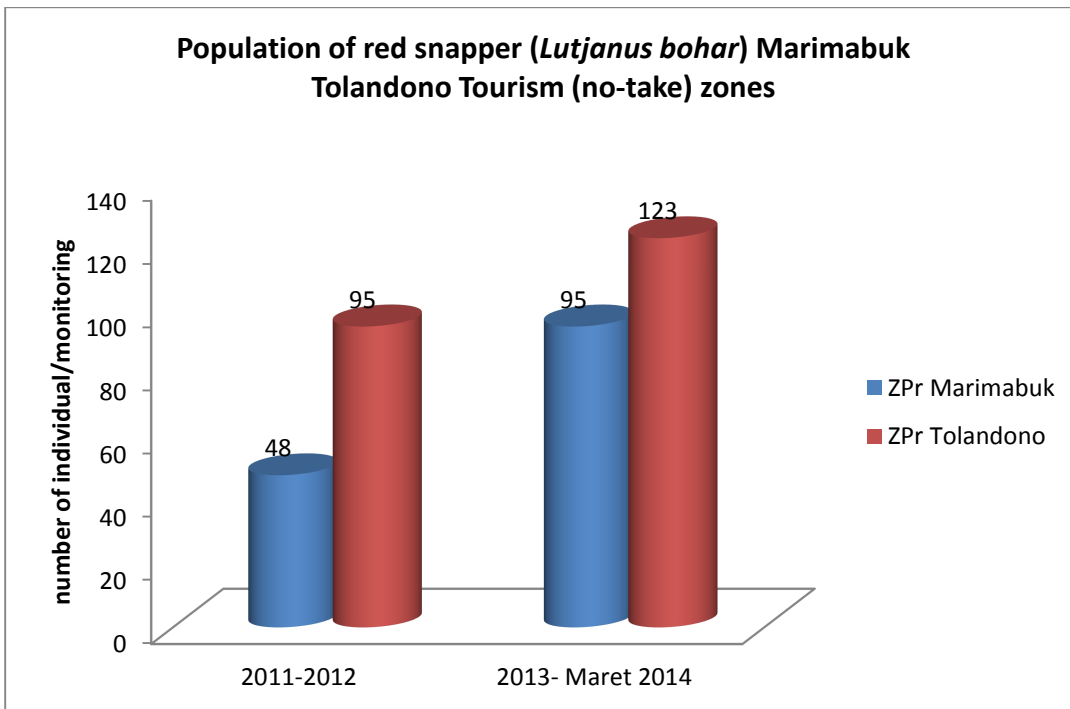
	<p>spread across Wakatobi NP, but the trend from 2008-2009 showed significant decrease to only 4 SPAGS, and 3 of them are in Tomia.</p> <p>Pride Campaign in Tomia uses the slogan “Act Wisely, Sustainable Sea” or “Bijak Bertindak, Laut Lestari” in Bahasa Indonesia. The slogan is intended for particularly the fishermen as the main target audience in utilizing marine resources to comply with the park’s no-take zone (Tolandono and Marimabuk Tourism Zones).</p> <p>The hypotheses used in the project was developed based on the Theory of Change (ToC) © which descriptively helped to understand the change (social and environmental) expected to happen, and the strategies to make the change happen. The ToC was the backbone of the project, finalized by the end of project planning phase, and became the reference for project implementation. Please find the ToC in separate table below.</p> <p>Through qualitative (FGD) and quantitative (pre and post Knowledge, Attitude and Practice [KAP] survey) research, SPAGs monitoring, and RUM, we measured the campaign impact, which covers all of the elements of the ToC.</p>
<p>Outcome (Expected outcome)</p>	<p>Please see the below graphs</p>
<p>Lessons learned</p>	<p>Among others, the main lessons learned is to learn the barriers to behaviour change in community. In this case particularly, where conservation area is very big and human resources is limited for patrol, enforcement, and surveillance (PES), having community joint patrol and follow up mechanism is one option for effective management.</p>
<p>Related websites (English preferred)</p>	







**n pre campaign = 420**  
**n post campaign = 420**



SPAGs monitoring result in 2 locations in Marimabuk and Tolandono Tourism Zones

**Project 2**

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	<a href="#">Study the impacts of the tourism on the coral reef ecosystem in Karimunjawa National Park</a>
Location	<a href="#">Karimunjawa National Park</a>

Dates	2013
Main Organizer(s)	Karimunjawa National Park Authority
Main Stakeholder(s)	WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society)
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Tourism is a growing phenomena in Karimunjawa National Park. The number of visitors is jumping from year to year. As a marine park, most of the tourist do a marine activities such as snorkling and hop and off island. However little is known on the impacts for the reef ecosystem. The study is aiming to identify the impacts of tourism especially from the point of view water quality and the damaged coral.
Outcome (including expected outcome)	Data on the impacts of the tourism on the coral reef ecosystem in Karimunjawa National Park
Lessons learned	Regular monitoring is required. Furthermore, education and outreach efforts activities is needed for the tourists.
Related websites (English preferred)	-

### Project 3

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	The law and regulation socialization
Location	Several Regencies in Central Java Province
Dates	2013-2014
Main Organizer(s)	Karimunjawa National Park Authority
Main Stakeholder(s)	Local Fisheries Authorities, The fishermen
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Karimunjawa National Park is the only marine national park in Central Java Province. The threats to the coral reef are coming from the fishrmen coming from the park surroundings but also fishermen living in the northern coast of Central Java (more than 80 nautical miles away). The Park Authority in cooperation with the local Fisheries Authorities conduct a series of discussion with the local fishermen especially fisheries who fish offshore or using more than 30 GT engines. The objective is to inform the fishermen related to the existence of Karimunjawa National Park that is legally forbidden for the fishermen (more than 30GT). Furthermore, it is also aiming the reduction of the illegal fishing within the park area.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Improved knowledge of the fishermen
Lessons learned	In order to reduce the threats to the park coral reef ecosystem, the authority must improve the knowledge of the fishermen who is preceived as the main threats.
Related websites (English preferred)	-

**Project 4**

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	<a href="#">Development data management in Komodo National Park</a>
Location	<a href="#">Komodo National Park</a>
Dates	<a href="#">[Insert text here] April 2014</a>
Main Organizer(s)	<a href="#">WWF ID, Komodo National Park</a>
Main Stakeholder(s)	<a href="#">Komodo National Park staff</a>
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<a href="#">Establish monitoring tools using android and manage the data collecting to ensure easy data access and data analysis. 1 android gadget was granted to National Park as supporting tool to support data collecting. Android based call Akvoflow was used and online version could be found at <a href="http://www.wwfid.akvoflow.org">www.wwfid.akvoflow.org</a></a>
Outcome (including expected outcome)	<a href="#">Integrating and automated data system for adaptive management</a>
Lessons learned	<a href="#">Skill gaps</a>
Related websites (English preferred)	

**Project 5**

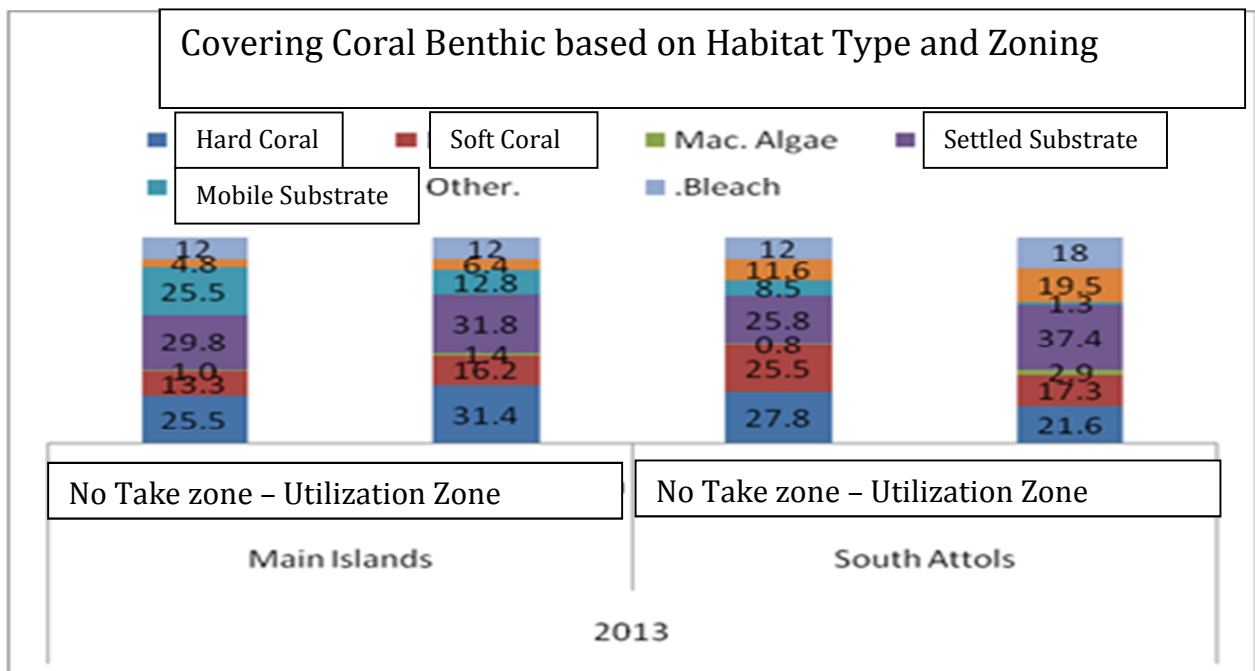
Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	<a href="#">Waste Management in Komodo National Park</a>
Location	<a href="#">Komodo National Park</a>
Dates	<a href="#">May 2014</a>
Main Organizer(s)	<a href="#">WWF ID</a>
Main Stakeholder(s)	<a href="#">Komodo National Park, Manggarai Barat District, Local Community</a>
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<a href="#">Develop sustain mechanism for waste management especially plastic waste in Komodo National Park. This include involving plastic waste collector from Surabaya as buyer</a>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	<a href="#">Waste management in Komodo National Park in place</a>
Lessons learned	<a href="#">Connecting with the buyer from Surabaya for reuse and recycle the plastic waste</a>
Related websites (English preferred)	

**Project 6**

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Reef Health Monitoring
Location	Taka Bonerate National Park
Dates	2013
Main Organizer(s)	Taka Bonerate National Park
Main Stakeholder(s)	Staff of Taka Bonerate National Park
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Conducting surveys of coral reef health to obtain the current condition on coral reefs health data, and preparation of biological resources database in Taka Bonerate NP. The objects of study are the general condition of the ecosystem, coral cover percentage, reef fish condition, and invertebrates condition.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	The availability of data and information that can be used as reference material for management policies in Taka Bonerate NP especially on the utilization zone.
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	[Insert text here]

**Project 7**

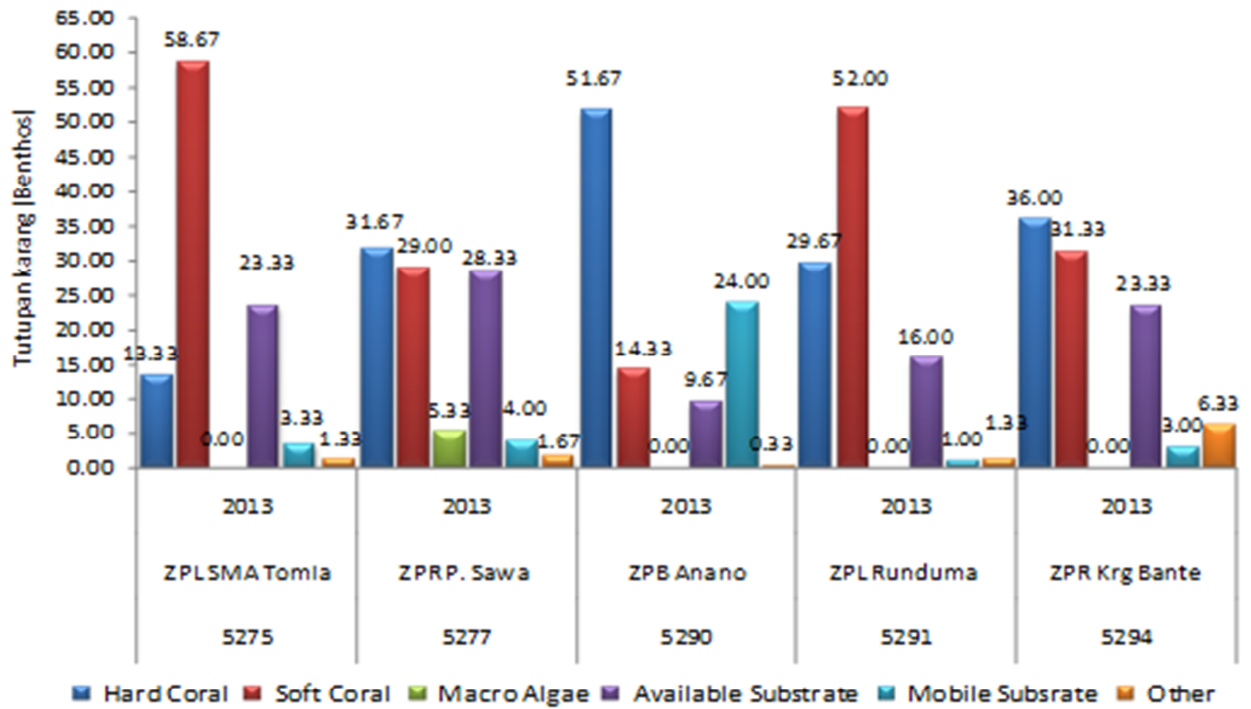
Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	<a href="#">Coral Reef Monitoring</a>
Location	<a href="#">Wakatobi National Park</a>
Dates	<a href="#">May-June 2013</a>
Main Organizer(s)	<a href="#">Wakatobi NP</a>
Main Stakeholder(s)	<a href="#">Staff of Wakatobi NP</a>
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<a href="#">Determination of the location and transect based on the type of habitat and zoning to determine the ratio of coral cover. The implementation of this monitoring using the Point Intercept Transect ( PIT ) with the observation object is the condition of coral cover in the form of the 28 species of coral, fish abundance and its association with coral reefs .</a>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	<a href="#">Please see the below graphs</a>
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	



Coral Covering Condition based on Habitat Type at Hoga Site and Darawa Site (SPTN II) in Wakatobi NP, 2013.



Average of Coral Covering at 3m bsl in Coral Monitoring Site, 2013



Average of Coral Covering at Sawa Island, Anano, Runduma, Karang Bante, Marimabuk (SPTN III) in Wakatobi NP, 2013.

2. Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action and GM.

a. Engaging other sectors

[Insert text here]

## b. Reef zoning for multiple use

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	Karimunjawa National Park
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2012 (second rezoning plan for Karimunjawa National Park)
Is the zoning plan accepted by the local community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan cause conflicts among stakeholders?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan resolve conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has there been effective enforcement for stakeholders to follow the zoning plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Overall, how would you rate the success of the zoning plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat successful <input type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

Generally, community participation is one of the key elements in developing zoning plan. Another key element is the reef data availability. Good recorded data helps the decision maker in the zoning process.

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	Taka Bonerate National Park
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2012
Is the zoning plan accepted by the local community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan cause conflicts among stakeholders?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan resolve conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has there been effective enforcement for stakeholders to follow the zoning plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Overall, how would you rate the success of the zoning plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat successful <input type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

Zoning establishment in Taka Bonerate NP makes the area management have the legal capacity in accordance with the legislation. Thus all the stakeholders involved in the management have the same sense of responsibility in conserving natural resources and its ecosystems. With the arrangement of the zones in Taka Bonerate NP, community-based protected area management is expected to be realized, in order to maintain and preserve the sustainable natural resources and ecosystems.

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	Wakatobi National Park
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2002, revised on 2007
Is the zoning plan accepted by the local community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan cause conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan resolve conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has there been effective enforcement for stakeholders to follow the zoning plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Overall, how would you rate the success of the zoning plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat successful <input type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

In general, zoning management plan in Wakatobi NP hasn't been successfully implemented due to the overlapping Wakatobi Regency development and the widely open spaces that surrounds the Wakatobi NP areas which inflicted to some zone violations by the communities. In order to cope with that matter, the Wakatobi NP has done several preventive actions e.g regular area patrolling and monitoring, building community awareness, also conducting active coordination

and intensive communication with Wakatobi Regency Government regarding the area management plan.

3. **Publications.** Please list relevant publications/reports you have released during this reporting period.

Title (incl. author and date)	Website URL if available	Type of publication (Paper, report, etc.)
<a href="#">Statistic Report of Wakatobi NP 2013</a>		Report

4. **General Information.**

Member type (Country / Organization):	
<b>Focal Point 1:</b>	
<i>Name:</i>	<i>Cherryta Yunia</i>
<i>Title/Organization:</i>	<i>Deputy Director of Utilization of Environmental Services</i>
<i>Email:</i>	<i>cherrytays@yahoo.com</i>
<b>Focal Point 2:</b>	
<i>Name:</i>	<i>Trio Santoso</i>
<i>Title/Organization:</i>	<i>Deputy Director of Wetlands Conservation, Aquatic and Essential Ecosyste, Ministry of Forestry</i>
<i>Email:</i>	<i>triosant@yahoo.com</i>